WASHINGTON.

Roscoe's Raid on the Sorehead Senators.

Rhode Island Roger and the Blue Law Puritans Resurrected in the House.

The Babcock-Porter Mess and Leet's Luck.

REVIVING OUR M'RCHANT MARINE.

Tailure. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872.

Boutwell on Syndicate

WARRINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872.

When the mean of the property of t for his committee, Mr. Farnsworth thought there as no good reason for Mr. Banks to be favored in matter, as the committees were all in the boat—none being ready to report—the reason that each one supposed semmittee called before it would consume the smmittee called before it would consume the tag hour. Mr. Banks carried his point by observations of to-day considered as terminated. Mr. r, of Massachusetts, reported a bill from the mittee of the Revision of the Laws to amend he act in relation to the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme Court, and asked that it be printed and preme Court, and asked that it be printed and ommitted. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, ever ting for "tricks that are vain," imagined that was one and promptly "went for it" by moving reconsider the vote by which the bill was recomised and lay that motion on the table. Mr. Butwas unable to impress Mr. Randall with the reat necessity for immediate action upon the bill, and he refused to withdraw his motion, and it was

on the Senate concurrent resolution returning anks of Congress to the State of Rhode Island for the statue of Roger Williams, presented and placed in the rotunds of the Capitol, Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, made his maiden speech, but was so very modest that his voice could not be heard in the alleries, and only those who sat at his feet could earn of him. His appearance was that of the regu-lation orator, of quiet, scholarly manner, his coat lation orator, of quiet, scholarly manner, his coat closely buttoned, with his hand resting in the breast of it. He proceeded with what seemed, from a sentence occasionally gathered, to be a culogy on Roger Williams. Immediately around him gathered a lew members, who listened attentively. The House was suddenly galvanized into curiosity and became all attention when, upon the close of Mr. Bames' speech, Mr. Banks, who had excited anticipation by the close attention given and apparent interest taken in the speech, arose and apparent interest taken in the speech, arose and intered into an animated discussion of the religious sentroversies between the Puritans of Massachusetts and the expatriated Roger, defending the State from the lancied aspersions of Mr. Eames. Gradually the tention of all was arrested and the members segun leaving their seats and strolling towards the nder of the faith, who was, with deep-toned elouence, going over the old camping grounds of relifreedem. Senator Sprague, who had over from the Senate to give aid comfort to his political protege, was diately in the rear of General Banks, evidently immediately in the rear of General Banks, evidently pleased with the effect which the remarks of his mild-mannered friend had made upon the Massachusetts Pilgrims. General Butler was viewing, with head thrown back, the freecoed coats-of-arms on the skylights above. A group, composed of elderly members with silver hair and solemd faces, stood listening to the defence of Massachusetts being so ably made in reply to the culogy on Roger Williams which see Benks reconded from a Committee of the cology of t Williams, which, as Banks proceeded, drew a crowd around him, until nearly every scat was vacant, and all were pressed closely toward the orator. Mr. Garfield's face were the smile such a scene would em to provoke—an animated religious discussion the House of Representatives on the Puritanism Massachusetts, as against the tolerant spirit of oger Williams. There was a general impressi that the discussion was forced and out of place; but, being fairly begun, Mr. Cox, who has not forgotten bis Rhode Island training at Brown University, thought it appropriate to take a hand as the old Uox proceeded with his usual admixture of wit. learning and desire to make a funny point, at whose expense it might be. Butler, who stood directly in front of him, was dragged in with the Puritans and Mr. Cox's funny reference to the articles of agreement made by the Mayflower party when they agreed to voyage in search of a land where they might worship God and eatch fish, Cox. evidently thought there was a relation between fishers of souls and fishermen, but it was doubtful, from the comical way in which he placed the rotund statesman from Cape Ann. Members were grouped around Cox's seat, and, from the solemn faces that greete Mesars. Eames and Banks, the change was refresh debate, made large draughts of Bancrott Paifrey from the Congressional Library, and Paifrey from the Congressional Library, and the former was especially restless while Mr. Cox was rattling away in his off-hand siyle on Roger Williams, soul liberty, Puritan intolerance, General Butler, Gloucester fishermen and the glory of the democratic party. Mr. Hoar was primed for reply, and was evidently disappointed when Butler rose in his place. That gentlein, however, treated the question too seriously, in hardly came up to the measure of the inapproand hardly came up to the measure of the mappro-priate occasion. He, however, made one fair hit at his funny antagonist by suggesting what a change there might have been in the character of New York city and State had the Maydower landed, as was originally intended, in some part of the New Netherlands. General Butler's plea for the Puritans was that they were men of earnest faith, who sought only a place where they could build up a commonwealth after their own fashion. To do this he argued they were right in excluding everybody else's opinion, and indulged in the curious solecism of declaring that this was religious freedom. He pointed to the progress of their ideas as their best vindication. The rest of the delegation from Massachusetts were noticeable by their long and wry faces at the curious manner in which their champion was vindicating the Plymouth colony from the criticisms of Roger Wilhams' friends. On the whole the scene was rather farcical. The resolution passed, and, after having spent a day doing nothing, the House adjourned.

The 'One Term' Amendment in the Senate— Conkileg's Speech—Summer's Reply.

The Senate occupies itself at present in make-shifts wherewith to while away the time. Its attishifts wherewith to while away the time. Its attitude is Micawberish, and the Custom House investigation report is probably the "something"
it waits to "turn up" before the sessions will lose their present funereal aspect.
Mr. Summer occupied the usual time in the presentation of petitions from the colorest people of tional appropriation for the Southern Investigating Committee's expenses. On this Mr. Garrett Davis Ku Kiux to see a lively manifestation of Kentucky Boarbenism. The morning hour expired and the

special order was reached.

Mr. Conkling's expected philippic against Mesers. Sumner and Schvrz, under the guise of an argument against the "one term" principle, was then begun. The prevailing belief that Mr. Conking would be personal in a double sense, for the President and against his opponents, had orought over a number of Representatives and made Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell, with other prominent

persons, larger on Senatorial solas in place of filing their chairs in the several departments. Mr. Conking's speech was well delivered, and his manner graceful beyond even his usual wont. Senators listened quite attentively, though Mr. Sumner, as is his custom, assumed indifference by engaging himself busity in writing. Some of Mr. Conkling's references were quite pointed, and his manner lent zest to them, as in appearing to refer to Mr. Nye, who sits next to the Massachusetts Senator. he quite evidently aimed at

manner when in reply he declared he should not notice Mr. Conkling's innuendoes and insinuations, and would content himself as to his argument by having read a portion of Mr. Wade's speech, made in 1866, in favor of a similar proposition to the one combated by Mr. Conkling. Mr. Wilson moved to postpone debate till Monday, which was agreed to, and the Senate then adjourned.

The Custom House Investigation in Washington Circles-The Babcock Mess-The Trib-

une's Casus Belli.

The developments before the Senate Committee now in session in New York are attracting much attention here. The democrats are rejoicing over the tone of the evidence which has been tion of the President with Colonel Lest. Those who think, however, that there will be no defence, or, in other words, no evidence rebutting what has been adduced, mistake the temper of the men who surround the administration. So far as the story of Lest paying a portion of the mess bills of Babcock and Porter is concerned, it is said that this famous mess, which attracted so much attention at the outset of the administration, was composed of Babcock, Porter and Badeau, the present Consul Generals to London. Colonel Leet was never a member of it, and only came here as a guest now and then. It will furthermore be shown that the President distinctly instructed Mr. Murphy that if Colonel Leet or any one else held office or in any way enjoyed patronage on account of any supposed connection with the President he should be dismissed. Fur-thermore it will be shown that Mr. Murphy had thermore it will be shown that Mr. Murphy had made arrangements to dismiss Mr. Leet and give the patronage to Mr. Lafin, the present Naval Officer, when the President appointed Mr. Lafin Naval Officer, and so prevented it. Mr. Lafin was an especial protegé of Mr. Conking's, and being a kindly, busy, assiduous man, had made many friends. So when business misfortunes came upon him Mr. Conkling and his friends arranged that the Leet business should be transthat the Leet business should be transferred to him. Another important fact will be brought out, to the effect that shortly after Mr. Murphy became Collector he was waited upon by John F. Clevelaud, formerly Assesor in the npon by John F. Cheveiaud, formerly assesor in the Thirty-second district, and the brother-in-law of Mr. Horace Greeley, who asked him for a share of this general order business, and that when this was declined by Mr. Murphy the *Tribine* suddenly became cold and began its war upon the Collector The President regards the assaults with equanimity, and said to-day to a caller that he hoped the investigation would be searching and thorough. General Babcock and General Porter have both expressed a desire to go before the ittee. Another peculiar story in circulation is that the sudden and inexplicable attacks upon Babcock and Porter in the four cent copperhead or-State Department. The editor of that newspaper is the companion and friend of Sidney Webster, the son-in-law of the Secretary of State, and as a consequence every phase of the Secretary's policy on Spain, in the Catacazy matter and so on, has been endorsed by this paper. The attacks upon Babcock and Porter are supposed to come from Webster, because of the friendship of these two young men for Judge Pierrepont and their desire to have him in the State Department. It is no secret

Secretary of State. The Revival of Our Maritime Power-Bills Before the Committee on Commerce.

Dec promises to be an interesting debate over the sills relating to maritime commerce, which have—seen presented and referred, all but one—that of Mr. Hale, of Maine—to the Committee on Commerce. In the last Congress a special committee of the House investigated the whole matter of ocean trade and ships and our decline as a maritime power, Mr. Lynch, who is now a member of the Committee on Commerce, was chairman of that Committee on Commerce, was chairman of that special investigation. As a result of its labors two bills were reported. One remitted all duties on shipouilding materials, and allowed bounty equivalent to unt on all American material used. It also provided that American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade should be paid a bounty of \$1 50 per ton for sailing vessels; the same on steam ton-nage to North American provincial ports; for steamers to and from European ports, \$4, and for all others \$3 per ton. The other bill provides that a tonnage tax of thirty cents be levied on all vessels engaged in the for-eign carrying trade; also abolishing harbor dues, compulsory pilotage, &c. These bills were not adopted, and at the beginning of the present session Mr. Lynch reintroduced them in a slightly session art. Lynda tensectated the man in agency different form. The first of his propositions relieves shipbuilding materials of duties and gives equiva-lent bounty for use of American materials. It also allows ship stores to be taken from bond duty free for foreign voyages. The second bill includes the tonnage tax and bounty per ton, in two sections, and the third bill aboushes local dues, harbor compulsory pilotage and port charges. Mr. Hall's bill proposes simply to remit the duties on materials, and Mr. Negley has introduced a similar bill to that of Mr. Lynch, abolishing compulsory pilotage. Neither measure proposes to interfere with the power of the State Legislatures to regulate pilotage. Both bilis are alike, and the first section reads as follows:—

ners that they, especially General Babcock, had urged Pierrepont's appointment, and as a conse-quence the assaults of the copperhead organ of the

That no harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes on imports levied or pretended to be levied on the tonnage, merchandise, trade, imports or cargoes of any vessel by virtue of the authority of any State or municipal government, except wharfage, pierage and dockage, shall be collected, and the collection or attempt to collect the same or any portion thereof shall be a penal offence to be punished as hereinatter provided: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent the collection of pilotage fees where a regular licensed pilot has been employed by the master, owner, agent or consignee of any vessel or cargo and actual service rendered: And provided further, That the rights of Legislatures of the several states to prescribe the method of appointment of pilots and fixing the rates of pilotage when actual services are rendered within its jurisdiction shall not be interjored with.

The amount of relief afforded in the way of free ship stores to the foreign carrying trade will, it is That no harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes

ship stores to the foreign carrying trade will, it is estimated, be over \$2,000,000 annually; that from the abolition of compulsory pilotage, which will chiefly be a benefit to the coasting trade, will amount, it is claimed, to almost \$6,000,000 annually. The proposed tonnage tax which Mr. Lynch's second bill requires would in the main be collected from ond bill requires would in the main be consected from the foreign vessels, and be in itself more than suffi-cient to pay all the bounty to be given for the use of American materials. The Committee on Commerce will probably report two of Mr. Lynca's bills will probably report two of Mr. Lynch's bills or portions of them—the remission of duties on ship materials and stores and the abolition of local dues. The question of ocean mail steamship subsidies is before the same committee, which will consider at its next session the first of these schemes—a bill for paying \$100,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail service between New Orleans and the Mexican Gulf ports. If it passes a combined effort will be made for more important projects.

Boutwell on the Syndiente and Its Unsucces Secretary Boutweil was before the Committee of Wars and Means to-day on the Syndicate business, and was subjected to a long examination in regard to placing the new loan. No essentially new points were elicited, but the Secretary's answers indicated clearly enough the quandary in which he has placed himself by his negowhich he has placed himself by his nego-tations. The facts printed in the HERALD two days ago, in regard to the offer to take \$000,000,000, were verified, and it was ascertained that the offer dwindles to very insignificant figures, the whole affair being an expedient of the bankers. At the same time it was demonstrated that the Secretary is heartily tired of the whole business, and either wants Congress to aid nim in his

responsibility. He admitted that he has given to the Funding bill, on which his Syndicate was organ-

ized, an interpretation so liberal that he increased the national debt under it and spent an extravagant sum in placing the loan on the foreign market. Temporary Appointments to the Civil Service. The President has authorized the adoption of the following additional rule, recommended by the Advisory Civil Service Board, relating to the temporary Civil etion of the details of examination, namely:-Fourteenth.—Pending the completion of the methods of investigation and examination contemplated by these rules, nothing in them shall prevent the appointment, designation or employment without examination, except as already provided by law, of persons temporarily to fill yacancies when it shall appear that the necessities of the public service demand that such vacancies be immediately filled; but such appointments (except when made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), designations or employments shall terminate as soon as the details of pressure and of the Senate), designations or employments terminate as soon as the details of investigation examination for filling such vacancies have completed by the Advisory Board.

State Dinner at the White House.

The President gave his first State dinner this the Supreme Court and ladies, Senators Freling-huysen, Logan, West, Clayton and Wright and ladies; Secretary Belknap, ex-secretary Borie, ex-Attorney General Akerman, Attorney General Wil-liams and lady and Miss Wrensball, of Phila-

Since the arrival of General Sickles a movement has been put on foot to make him Secretary of State. Mr. Sumner is said to favor it, and to declare openly that no foreign Minister has shown anything like the ability manifested by Sickles.

The Cuban Question in Committee morning considered the question of fixing a day for discussion of Cuban affairs, but failed to come to any agreement. They also considered the Alta Vela bill, which was subsequently reported in the

Presidential Nominations. The President sent to the Senate to-day the fol-

James F. Legatt, of Kansas, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Horace H. Harrison to be United States Attorney for the Middle district of Tennessee; First Lieutenant George W. Chelson to be captain; Second Lieutenants H. S. Weeks, John M. K. Davis, A. M. Raphael and D. B. Wilson to be

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session to-day made the

The Senate in executive season to-day made the following confirmations:—

John C. Hilman, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Assessors of internal Revenue—H. M. Taylor, Third district of Texas, vice Moore, removed; John Hogan, Third district of Louisans, vice Hardy, removed; John A. Place, Twenty-third district of New York, vice Wheeler, removed. Collectors of Internal Revenue—James P. Deven, Fourth district of Georgia; B. T. Bell, Second district of Georgia.

tors of Internal Revenue—James P. Deven, Fourth district of Georgia. B. T. Bell, Second district of Georgia.

Postmasters—Abram Hawkins, Rochester, Minn.; David W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; Prosper Carroll, White Water, Wis.; A. J. McCoy, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Henry Roberts, Providence, Pa.; Miss L. H. Randell, Oxford, Miss.; David K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis., Jona D. Treat, Eiko, Nev., and a large number of first and second lieutenants in the regular arms.

The Work of the Committees. The Committee on Foreign Affairs at its session to-day considered the bill offered by General Banks, to carry into effect the provisions of the fishery articles of the Washington Treaty. No conclusion was reached and no report has been determine upon. There appears to be an unwillingness to report in favor of the bills framed by the State Department, and an equally marked hesitation to take the other course. The claim of Mrs. Parker, relict of Captain Parker, who claims to have made the discovery of guano, was also considered, but no

The Committee on Appropriations are making good progress on the general bill for the Judicial and Executive departments.

The Committee on Education, to which was re ferred the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, will report favorably on the Commissioner recommendations.

The House Committee on Commerce have notified

the steamboar delegation to appear before them on Tuesday next. Great interest is manifested in this matter from the large interests involved and the thorough manner in which the case of the steamboat men has been worked up. Mr. Negley has a bill pending making the changes they ask.

BAR IRON.

The Proceedings of the National Bar Iron Association-Important Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1872. The bar iron manufacturers were in session to day and listened to the reading of a long report by the secretary, Mr. Thomas Duniop. The chairman, Mr. James J. Bennett, made an address which was emphatic in commending a protective tariff for the protection of workingmen and capitalis's as the true policy of the nation. Sixty-eight delegates parts of the Union.

At the closing session of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers this morning the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as expressing the position assumed by the association on the tariff and labor questions:—

expressing the position assumed by the association on the tariff and labor questions:—

We, the bar iron manufacturers of the United States, in Convention assembled at Philadelphia, and representing with kindred interests over a milition of workmen, the value of whose products in 1871 amounted to over nine hundred militions of dollars, do resolve

First—That in the adjustment of the national revenue the wages of labor and the interests of capital should be taken into account and no changes be made to their injury.

Second—That the enormous increase of our own manufacturers within the last decade and the collateral benefit to the industry of the whole cade and the collateral benefit to the product.—That the present prosperity of labor in the United States, enabling workingmen to occupy a hister position in social life, with privileges and comforts unknown to workmen of any other country, is attributable to the liberal wages paid labor under protection policy.

Fourth—That these wages are dependent upon the price of the manufactured article, and a reduction in the tariff means a reduction on the wages paid American labor,

Ffuth—That these wages are dependent upon the price of the manufactured article, and a reduction in the tariff means a reduction on the wages paid American labor,

Ffuth—That these wages paid American labor,

Ffuth—That these country is after return for the work performed and the risk involved, and any reduction in the tariff would eventually close our mills and furnace; leave without means of support our workmen; prove disastrous to farpers and shopkeepers, and cripple all other industrial interests.

interests. S_{SPh} —That further, as American citizens, we protest against the adoption of any postey which shall retard the development of our country and place us in a condition of dependence upon foreign nations for our manufactures.

WEATHER REPORT.

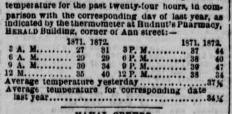
WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has continued highest in the Gul The barometer has continued inglest in the Guir States since Wednesday night, but has fallen decidedly everywhere east of the Mississippi River. Clear weather has prevailed in the Missouri and Onio valley and southward. The low barometer in Dakota has moved eastward to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, attended by steadily increas Brisk winds from the southwest have prevailed this evening on the lower lakes, and cloudy weather extends over the Middle and Eastern States. temperature has risen slightly throughout the Atlantic States.

Rising barometer and clear, cool weather, with westerly winds, are probable for Friday from Central New York southwestward to the Mussissippi; brisk south and southwesterly winds prevail for a short time Friday morning in New England, with light rain, followed by clear weather on Friday night; brisk west winds continue on the lower lakes; light winds and pleasant weather in the Southern and Guif States.

Southern and Gulf States.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except for the Bay of Fundy and Lake Ontario. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-



NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872. Master D. Delchanty and Salimaker George S. Haskins have been ordered to the Canandaigua. Passed Assistant Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, to duly in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention To Be Held at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 5th of June Next-The Call to the Party.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Republican National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868 met in the Ebbitt House in this city to-day to fix the place for holding the next National Convention. The following are the names of the committees, including

ALABAMA-James P. Stow, Montgomery. ARKANSAS-B. F. Bice. Little Rock. CALIFORNIA-George C. Gorham, San Francisco. COLORADO-J. B. Chaffee. CONNECTICUT-H. H. Starkweather, Norwich. DAKOTA-George Newton Edmunds, Yankton. DELAWARE-HOWARD M. Jerkins. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-Sayles J. Bowen, Wash

ngion.
FLORIDA—T. W. Osborn.
GEORGIA—John H. Cauidwell, La Grange.
IDAHO—J. C. Henley.
ILLINOIS—C. B. Farwell.
INDIANA—John Coburn.
IOWA—Josiah Tracey, Burlington.
KANSAS—S. C. Pomeroy.
KANSAS—S. H. Pomeroy. KANSAS—B. C. Pomeroy.

KENTUCKY—Alian A. Burton, Lancaster,
LOUISIANA—M. H. Southworth, New Orleans,
MARYLAND—Charles C. Fulton, Ealtimore.

MASSACHUSETFS—William Chaffin, Boston, Chair-

MICHIGAN — Z. Chandler.

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MINNESOTA— J. T. AXVIIIE, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPTI— A. C. FISH, Vicksourg.

MISSOURI— John R. Clarke.

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MONTANA— LESTET S. Wilson, Bozeman City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— William E. Cuandler, Concord.

NEW JERSEY— James Gopsill, Jersey City.

NEW YORK— HOTGE Greeley, New York city.

NORTH CAROLINA—William Sloan, Charlotte.

OHIO— B. R. Cowen, Clacimati.

OREGON— H. W. Corbett, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA— William H. Kemble, Philadel
his.

Bia.
RHODE IBLAND—L. B. Frieze, Providence,
SOUTH CAROLINA—L. C. Carpenter.
TENNESSEE—Horace Maynard.
TEXAS—A. J. Hamilton, Ausim.
VERMONT—Luke P. Poland, North Bennington.
VIRGINIA—Frankin Stearns, Richmond,
WEST VIRGINIA—John R. Hubbard, Wheeling.
WISCONSIN—David Atwood, Madison. On calling the roll thirty members answered to

Mr. CLAPLIN, of Massachusetts, the President, The call for the meeting was then read. It was for fixing the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention, and for the trans-

action of other business.

Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary, said there were delegations present from several localities, repredelegations present from several localities, repre-senting cities, desiring that the Convention should be held in each special city. He also announced that there were several reporters present, and recommended that the committee hold a session from which everybody should be excluded except the members and the agent of the Associated Press. The various delegations could then be heard separately upon the

delegations could then be heard separately upon the claims of the different cities desiring to extend their hospitalities to the National Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and all persons not members of the committee retired.

On motion of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER a committee was ordered to be appointed to report a call for a Republican National Convention, whereupon the Chair appointed as such committee the following:—Senator files, of Arkansas; Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; William Sloan, of North Carolina; Mr. Coburn, of Indiana; Horace Greeley, of New York; Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and C. C. Fulton, of Maryland.

Mr. Greeley was not present during these proceedings.

ceedings.
Senator Nye was substituted on the Executive Committee in place of Almister De Long, who is ab-

Senator Nye was substituted on the Executive Committee in places Almister De Long, who is absent in Japan.

Mr. Pomeroy moved that the Convention be held on the first Wednesday in June.

Mr. Corrett moved an amendment that it be the last Wednesday in May.

Mr. Rice presumed that Congress would adjourn on the third Monday in May, and therefore he was in favor of holding the Convention soon.

Mr. Stow. of Alabama, suggested the 22d of March, which amendment Mr. Corvett accepted.

Alter a general exchange of opinions the question was taken on selecting the first Wednesday in June as the time for holding the Convention, and was agreed to—yeas, 22; hays, 6.

On motion of Senator Chardler the vote was made unanimous.

On notion the Executive Committee decided to hear what delegations from the several cities have to say as to the place for holding the Convention.

The committee adjourned to the large parior of the hole, where the delegates were assembled. The Chairman seld pronositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Chairmant, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Dr. Loring said the reception the republican party of Massachusetts would give the Convention would be as hearty and generous as could possibly be extended by any other State. The city of Boston would ofer as much more as it is necessary to add, and would increase the templations as time goes oul.

Mr. Witherell presented the claims of Philadel-

Mr. WITHERELL presented the claims of Philade

phia, which, together with the State of Pen'sylvania, require political stimulus. Pennsylvania, he said, gives twenty-six electoral votes, which, it is all important should be secured for the republican party. He briefly related the advantages to be enjoyed, and among them the Academy of Music, which would be secured for the Convention. He party. He briefly related the advantages to be enjoyed, and among them the Academy of Music, which would be secured for the Convention. He also stated that he hotel keepers had given a piedge that they would not charge extortionate prices.

Representative Strvenson, of Ohio, presented the advantages of Cincinnati. The meeting of the Convention was not onlydesired by the republicans, but by all the people. Among other reasons given by him was a fair distribution of the situngs of the National Convention. The Republican Convention had been held in Philadelphia once, in the East twice, in the West twice, but in the centre never. The situng of the Convention in the centre must politically affect the circumference.

A communication was read by Delegate N. P. Chipman, recommending the city of Washington as the Pace for holding the Convention. As there is no hall large enough he thinks he can piedge the erection by the citizens of a wigwam. No Republican National Convention has ever been held here.

Ex. Mayor Bowen seconded the recommendation of General Chipman, promising that every facility shall be afforded to delegates.

Mr. Bukron presented the claims of Louisville, if the republicans shall fix on that city the republicans of the cross roads will give them a cordial reception. Every lacility as to a hall and hotels shall be afforded.

Ex.-Senator Henderson gave reasons why St. Louis should be selected. Some in Missouri have their preferences for Grant, while there are preferences for others. But whoever may be nominated will be supported by the republican party of that State, and the holding of the Convention. The result was—Philadelphia, 18; Cincinnatti, 3; St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3; Louisville, 3; Washington, 1.

On motion of Senator Powensor the Executive Committee returned to their room.

On motion of Senator Powensor the Executive Committee proceeded to vote by ballot for the place of holding the National Republican Convention.

The Executive Committee decided that each State shall have delegates to the Convent

snail nave delegates to the Convention double the number of Senators and Representatives and two for each organized Territory, including the Terri-tory of the District of Columbia, and who shall have the right to vote. The committee then took a recess until three c'clock, when the form of the call for the Conven-tion will be reported.

At half-past three o'clock the committee appointed to frame the call reported the following which, after slight amendment, was unanimously

pointed to frame the call reported the following, which, after slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to:—

***RATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**

We, the uncersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union republican party, at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegrates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next national Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegrates. In calling this convention the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved and the national creat firmly established; governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction at the same time of the public debrand of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully innuxurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enceted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national all who engaged in the rebellion. Compilications in foreign reliations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national noof mas been maintained. Cerruption has been exposed, offenders punished, and now, as here-

tofore, the republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

The names of the members of the committee present were authorized to be appended to the above call, and those of absent members obtained before it shall be officially published.

Mr. Gorham, of California, at the morning session offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess:—

sion offered the following resolutions, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during the recess:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that any test for civil offices in the United States which might operate to exclude clitzens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education, would be a violation of the rights of the great majority of the American people who have received a common school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children a degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of dimeosarily control the question of dimeosarily control the exclusion of democrats from office by republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government, and that any other course is inconsistent with the implied obligation assumed by those who consent to become candidates of the republican party for public office. Upon the reassembling of the committee the resolutions were withdrawn, Mr. Gorham stating that while it was evident they expressed the sentiments of the Committee it was the general desire that the subject should be left for the future.

Mr. Fultron proposed the following resolution:—

"That, in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the general government the propriety of abstanting from, seeking or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention."

Some of the members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, and, yielding to their request, Mr. Fulton withdrew it. The Executive Committee then, on the motion of Senator Pomeroy, adjourned sine die.

The meeting was harmonious throughout, What was said by various members was in the way of suggestion or advisory, and the remarks brief.

Mr. Greeley did not attend the meeting.

LOUISIANA.

THE WARMOTH-CARTER FIGHT.

An Alleged Corrupt Grand Jury Discharged.

The Chester and Wheyland Assassinations.

WHAT JUDGE ABLE DID ABOUT IT.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1872. The political muddle continues. A large number of metropolitan policemen, armed with Winchester rides, remain on duty at the Mechanics' Institute. There was no quorum in the Senate to-day.

GOING IN FOR REPORMS.

In the House a young colored member from Con cordia, in the course of his remarks, stated he was favor of all the reforms demanded by the demoeratic members, and that he favored the repeal of all obnixious laws, and if the Governor vetoed them he would vote to pass them over his veto. He also stated he did not come to the Legislature to represent a party, but the whole people of his parish.

GENERAL EMORY'S TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Governor Warmoth in a note to General Emery says:-"Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think the danger of a riot or tumuit has about passed. I write to say that I think by to-morrow at iwe'lve o'clock you can withdraw your troops to the barracks."

Iwe ive o'clock you can withdraw your troops to the barracks,"

An Alleged Corrupt jury.

When the Grand Jury came in the First District Court this morning Judge Abell called them before nim and ordered the reading of an article from a newspaper regarding assaults made on New Year's Day on Major Morris Chester, colored, by Lieutenant Governor Pinchack and others.

After the reading the Judge asked the foreman if the jury had taken any action in the matter.

The foreman replied that they had not.

The Judge then asked if they had taken any action regarding the killing of Mr. Wheyland.

The foreman replied they had, and had already subponed witnesses for this morning.

Judge Abell then read a letter from a prominent member of the bar charging that the Grand Jury had been manipulated or packed by governor Warmoth.

had been manipulated or packed by Movernor Warmoth.

THE ONLY RIGHT COURSE TO PURSUE,
Judge Abeil then discharged the Grand Jury,
having sufficient reasons to believe they failed to
do their duty, and that, while not all inquiribg into
the dastardly assassination of Major Chester, they
with a most astonishing quickness were into the
Wheyland homicide. Also that nine out of the sixteen jurors were from the Second district.
Orders to Arrest the Chiles.

It is stated the capias issued for the parties implicated in the shooting of Major Chester includes
Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Senators Harris
and Butler and others.
Judge Abeil also issued a bench warrant for the
arrest of George W. Carter as being implicated in
the Wheyland nomicide.

Martial Law Called For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872. dent has been appealed to by number of property holders and others in New Orleans to put the city under martial law.

He has, within the last few days, been in receipt of a large number of telegrams on the subject of the disturbances there, which he has referred to Attorney General Williams for his opinion. Williams for his opinion.

It is doubtful whether martial law will be declared, but it may be the police and militia will be restrained from interiering with the Legislature or

ALEXIS BOUND WEST.

Departure of the Ducal Party from St. Louis

Sr. Louis, Jan. 11, 1872.
The Grand Duke and suite left here at noon for the West in a special car of the St. Louis, Kansas and Northern Railroad. In consequence of the recent mild weather the original plan for the Buffalo hunt will be carried out.

The party will reach Kansas City at midnight and

Omaha at three o'clock to-morrow alternoon.

The Buffalo Hunt-"Little Pail" Westing for Alexis-The Grand Duke to Start To-mor-row for the Camp-Red Cloud To Be Омана, Јап. 11, 1872.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by General Forsythe and Colonel Sheridan, of his staff, and General Custer, the Indian fighter, arrived here from Chicago in a special train this morning, "Little Phil" appears in splendid health and condiion, and looks forward to a pleasant time at the buffalo hunt. Ample precautions have been taken to guard against any danger that might arise to the party either from the weather or the Indians. Buffalo party either from the weather of the outfit. The blocking of the road between here and North Platte is not anticipated. The Grand Duke and suite are expected here from St. Louis to-morrow. Beyond the unfinished bridge over the Missouri, a drive to the top of the hill on which the town is built, and a splendid view therefrom, taking in the lows plain across "Old Muddy" to the town of Council Buils, lying nestled under the clifts from which it takes its name—outside of this are traditions touching the irrepressible George Francis Train.

After seeing these sights and dining with ex-Governor Saunders the distinguished party will proceed in a special train to North Platte station, where the Union Pacific road crosses the river; thence they will be conveyed in ambulances to the camp established near the hunting grounds,

RED CLOUD AND HIS SAND
of Sloux indians are to be on hand. Spotted Tail may also honor the scene with his presence. Genuine sport and first rate fun are expected.

A hunting camp has been established near the Republican River as the basis of operations of General Sheridan and the Grand Duke Alexis. Buffalo and othergamejare reported as plentiful in that vicinity. It is expected that nearly a thousand Indians will be collected there. robes in plenty will be part of the outfit. The block

A BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK PANIC.

Rumors having prevailed for several days that the solvent, many of the depositors in that institution became panic-stricken before the closing of the bank yesterday afternoon, clamoring for their deposits. They were all promptly paid, and the officers of the institution assured them that there was no cause for alarm; but it is believed that the run will be continued to-day.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS' COTERIE.

This association, gathering rapidly in numbers of nigh social standing, is making strenuous efforts in preparation for its first annual invitation ball, to be held at Irving Hall on Wednesday, the 31st inst. A meeting of the coterie will be held this evening at eight o'clock, at the Clinton House, Eight street and Broadway, when all members who have not already received their tickets can obtain them. NEW MEXICO EMEUTE

SANTA FE IMITATING NEW ORLEANS.

Collisions and Tumult in the Legislature.

Arrest of the Speaker of the House After Adjournment and Imprisonment-To Appear Before the Supreme Court on Habeas Corpus.

A MILITARY GUARD CALLED FOR.

SANTE FE, N. M., Jan. 10, 1872. In the House of Representative to-day the Speaker ordered the lobby cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms. That officer being unable without assistance to carry out the order he called on the Sheriff of Sante Pé for aid, but it was refused. The disorder teen be-came so great that Speaker Rudelph adjourned the

House until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The democrats, being a minority of the House, remained and proceeded to elect a Speaker, and passed resolutions admitting democrats as members in place of three republicans expelled and one de-

They then had Speaker Rudolph and two other

republicans arrested and taken to the hall of the House and held them there as prisoners.

They were then taken before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Court gave the defendants until to-morrow at eleven o'clock to an.

The Speaker of the House has called on General Granger for a military guard to-morrow to keep

mob out of the lobby.

The action of the democratic minority has been lawless and disorderly in the extreme, and they have endeavored to builty and intimidate the ma-

jority by threats of personal violence.

The republicans are firm and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists and both parties are

The Daily New Mexican (republican) editorially charges Postmaster Sullivan, the editor of the Daily Post, and Secretary Winter, with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the

Legislature for some days past.

The Post pronounces the statement made by the Note Mexican, that either Mr. Sufficience Secretary Winter is in any degree responsible for the difficulties in the New Mexican Legislature, as false and

ganization made by the democrats after Speaker Rudolph and the republicans left to-day, and refused to swear in members at their request. He took this action upon the advice of and after con-

sultation with Mr. Sullivan.

The Post says they did work to secure the pass. of an act compelling the resignation of judges, whereby Judge Palen was removed to the least important district in the Territory. This law was passed by a vote of 20 to 5 in the House, and of 10 to passed by a vote of 20 to 5 in the House, and of 10 to 3 in the Senate. This was not a party measure. Their position on this taw has not been concealed. Their opposition to Judge Palen has been open, and their reasons therefor have been published daily, but neither of them sympathizes in the most remote manner with any movement in opposition to the republican party. The Post is acknowledged to be the most radical paper in the Territory and an uncompromising supporter of the administration of President Grant. It says that the "Ring" which sustains Palen la principally managed by ex-rebels, who were fighting to destroy the Union while Winter was fighting for and lost a leg in its defence.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of

The annual meeting of the Union League Club was held at the club house, in Madison avenue, last evening. As usual on such occasions, when the principal business to be brought before the club is that of the election of officers, the meeting was large and exciting. There were two tickets in the field, called the "regular" and the "reform." The former was headed by the name of Mr. William J. Hoppin for President, and the latter that of Mr.

Thomas B. Van Buren.
The excitement between these two parties was great, probably more so than at any similar meeting held since the war. Each party had its scores of electioneers, and the "skirmishing" for votes was at times very animated as well as amusing. The electioneers stationed themselves just within the front door, and as soon as it was open they would pounce upon the person who entered, three or four of them at a time, and with their respect-ive tickets in their hands shout for the

of them at a time, and with their respective tickets in their hands shout for the new-comers to be sure to vote for their favorite candidates. Some of the feeble, gray-haired members found it aimost too much for their strength to withstand the onshaught of the enthusiastic electioneers and had to be rescued from the yonnger members, who were doing much good service for their friends, anny ludcrous scenes were enacted and good nature prevailed very generally. The usual eulogiums of the candidates for office were pronounced by their friends, and This Eutron-Holliso And Eucettoneering very strated the room of the inspectors of election. These were Messrs. O. P. C. Billings, Joseph Bell, Nicholas E. Conner and R. R. Hazard, Jr. The polis opened at half-past six o'clock and closed at half-past nine. By eight o'clock the poling had become quite brisk and the electioneering very liveir. At half-past six o'clock and closed at half-past nine. By eight o'clock a meeting was called in the lineatre by one of the vice presidents, Mr. William Culen Bryant, for the purpose of hearing the revolts of officers and committees. The transver's report contained many interesting statistics. The number or resident state with the surplus now on hand amounts to the handsome sum of \$62,460. His sthought that by the time the lease of the building now occupied by the cinb expires the surplus will amount to a sum sufficient for the erection of a new edifice that shall be in keeping with the importance and standing of the club. Among THE CURIOUS STATISTICS
mentioned were that the sum total received for the sale of inquors for the year amounted to the small sum of about six thousand dollars, while but only a little over eight thousand dollars, while but only a little over eight thousand dollars, while but only a little over eight thousand dollars, while but only a little over eight thousand dol, This will probably take place just before Lent, and no pains or expense will be spared to render in one of the most clegant receptions of the season.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

A meeting of the County Council of the Unic League of America was held last evening at the hall corner of Bleecker street and Bowery, James A. Lucus in the chair. After some preliminary dis cussion about the proposed new charter for the city and county of New York, Mr. D. B. Mellish offered

and county of New York, Mr. D. B. Meilish offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Council hereby petition the Legislature to take into consideration, in framing a charter for the city, the plan of electing its own representative, the body thus formed to constitute a Council of Finance and Appointment, whose duty it shall be to choose a Rayor and Soard of Aldermen (the same to be also a Board of Supervisors) and also the heads of departments, except folics. Great Board of Aldermen the same to be also a Board of Supervisors and also upon the tax levy after it shall have no Council shall pass upon the tax levy after it shall have been appropriated by the Council.

This resolution was discussed at some length by Mesars. N. Appleton, A. A. Mark, C. F. Wittemore, E. B. Mellish and others, and finally adopted. A resolution was also adopted petitioning the Legislature in framing an election law to provide for small election districts, and to require, each person applying for registration to sign a declaration which shall set fourth his pince of residence and the time he has resided there, the year he was born and that he is a qualified a voter. That a duplicate certificate be furnished by the inspectors to the applicant for registration, to be presented by him to the Board of Registry on election day before volting.